The People's Korea

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PYONGYANG, Sept. 4 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung gave answers, on July 1, 1969, to a number of questions raised by Abdel Hamid Ahmed Hamrouche, General Manager of "Dar-El-Tahrir" for printing and publishing of the United Arab Republic, who had visited our country.

According to a report from Cairo, the August 21 issue of the UAR paper "Al Gumhuria" carried the full text of his answers together with a photo of Premier Kim Il Sung giving a reception to the General Manager of "Dar-El-Tahrir" for printing and publishing of the United Arab Republic.

The full text of the answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the General Manager of "Dar-El-Tahrir" for printing and publishing of the United Arab Republic is as follows:

Answers to Questions Raised by General Manager of "Dar-El-Tahrir" for Printing And Publishing of United Arab Republic

KIM IL SUNG

QUESTION : Comrade Premier, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is the most important thing I have learned on my visit to Korea. During my stay in Korea I have seen that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is being embodied splendidly in all domains of your domestic and foreign policies. I have seen clearly how the principle of self-reliance is being actually carried through at home, in particular. But I cannot say I have fully understood everything in a short time. So, could you please tell me something more about it, Comrade Premier?

ANSWER : As for the situation in our country, you have heard about it from the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union, Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Shinmoon, I suppose.

As you have probably noticed, we have made no little success in creating a new society and a new life in the past. We owe the past success entirely to the correct policies and sagacious leadership of our Party and Government and to the courageous struggle of our people who rose to carry through the Party's policies.

In leading the revolutionary struggles and constructive work our Party has taken the idea of *Juche* as its invariable guiding compass, and our people, armed with the Party's idea of *Juche*, have waged an indomitable struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

We are making the Korean revolution. As far as the Korean revolution is concerned, Koreans know about it better than anyone else. The master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people and our own strength is also the decisive factor of its victory. No foreigners can prescribe to us what to do about the Korean revolution or carry it out in our stead. In order to make the Korean revolution well, its masters, the Korean people themselves, should use their own brains, solve all the problems arising therefrom with their own efforts and settle them in conformity with the interests of the Korean revolution.

That is why we have laid it down as the most important task to establish *Juche* in all fields of the revolution and construction and fought to this end ever since the first days of Liberation.

To establish *Juche* means, in short, to live on your own sense and your own strength without following others blindly or trying to live on the help of others' strength, means to abide by the stand of tackling everything in conformity to your own actual circumstances and in the interests of the revolution of your own country.

We have firmly established *Juche* in ideology, and embodied it thoroughly in all the political, economic and military fields. *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the consistent stand of our Party.

Our Party has so far adhered firmly to the stand of *Juche* of solving all the problems of the revolution and construction independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and mainly with our own efforts, and we the entire people have waged struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which calls on us to accomplish the revolution and build socialism and communism in our country with our own efforts and the resources of our own country, ridding ourselves of the idea of depending on others.

As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and the self-reliant efforts, we have been able to advance the country's revolution along the shortest cut and win victories and successes surmounting manifold hardships and trials. *Juche* and self-reliance—this is the basic guarantee for all our achievements.

You might have seen our films shot right after the armistice; the war destroyed so many things in our country, indeed. Everything was burnt down and destroyed and only ashes were to be found in towns and villages.

In Pyongyang alone, for example, nothing was left but a few houses after the war and even that all damaged. Our country was really in a very difficult situation and confronted with mountains of hardships at that time.

But we were not discouraged at all. We set out on the post-war rehabilitation and construction, fully convinced that we could rise to our feet again in any adversity, so long as there were the Party, the power, the people and the territory. Our Party implanted in the minds of the people the conviction that they could rise again on the debris if they relied on their own efforts though everything was devastated almost completely by the war, and energetically aroused the people to the gigantic struggle for the post-war rehabilitation and construction. The Party called upon all strata of our people to contribute what they had to the sacred cause of building the socialist fatherland: Those who had physical strength their physical strength, those who had wisdom their wisdom, and those who had technical skill their technical skill.

The entire people of our country, in active response to the Party's call, rose as one and waged a courageous struggle devoting all their physical strength, wisdom and technical skill. Our working people manufactured machines for themselves and rebuilt factories, turning out what they had not and searching out more what was not enough. Furthermore, they made new scientific inventions, technical innovations and creative suggestions, thereby solving bottlenecks and knotty problems facing our country with their own efforts. Especially the patriotic intellectuals of our country made a great contribution.

Let me cite a few examples.

Under Japanese imperialist rule there was hardly any textile industry in the northern half of our country. There were no more than a few thousand spindles and the per capita output of fabrics was barely 14 centimetres. Even after Liberation it was not so easy to resolve the problem of clothing for the people. Our country has a poor harvest of cotton because we have much rain in summer, so the question of fibres still remained a headache.

Our scientists displayed the spirit of self-reliance, and solved this difficult question satisfactorily. Some scientists devised the method of making vinalon from limestone which abounds in our country, while others invented the method of turning out fibres from reed which grows in plenty in our country. Thus we came to solve completely the problem of clothing for the people with the efforts of our own scientists and domestic raw materials.

Previously our country had many bottlenecks in iron industry, too. Bituminous coal is not produced in our country, and we had to import it from abroad to turn out iron. But our scientists succeeded in producing iron with anthracite which is inexhaustible in our country, with the result that we opened up an avenue to the production of iron with our domestic raw materials. This was another great contribution to consolidating the foundations of the country's independent economy.

Now some countries produce fertilizers by means of electrolysing water. But this method requires too much electricity, so it does not suit us. Our scientists, therefore, devised the method of producing fertilizers by gasifying the coal of our country.

Besides, various kinds of minerals have been found, which used to be taken for being absent in our country and they have helped to develop industry rapidly, and a great deal has been done also in the irrigation of agriculture by devising ways and methods which other countries do not know. The construction work, too, could be pushed ahead rapidly because it was done with our domestic raw materials and building materials.

The idea of *Juche* and the spirit of self-reliance have likewise been embodied creditably in the fields of education and culture.

The cadres and people of our country are inured to self-reliance and have become very courageous. Whatever task the Party may set forth, they accept it readily without the slightest hesitation and always carry it through to the end with their own efforts and their own talents, however difficult and hard it may be.

When we were rebuilding and constructing blast furnaces soon after the armistice, we had no technicians and were short of equipment and materials. To make things easy, we would have to invite foreign technicians and procure equipment from abroad. But we had not enough money to do so at that time. So, we took bold measures. We provisionally graduated the third-year students of the technical college in advance and asked them to design and build furnaces. There were about 200 of them, and they worked hard day and night and succeeded in building excellent furnaces in a little more than a year.

Had we built furnaces with foreign help, it would have cost us much money as well as much time. It would have taken a year to design, another year to manufacture the equipment plus a considerably long period of time to bring them in; it would have taken four to five years at least to complete the construction of a furnace after all.

If you rely on foreign countries in building a furnace, it requires such a large amount of fund and much time at that, but if you rely on your own efforts, you can build a good furnace in the short period of a year. How nice it is to rely on your own efforts!

It also needs much money to import such things as electric locomotives from abroad, too. We could not afford to buy from foreign countries lots of electric locomotives needed in our country. Therefore, we assigned our college students and technicians the task of designing and building locomotives with their own efforts. Our technicians are now in a position to turn out fine electric locomotives by their own techniques and efforts and are electrifying nearly all the railway lines in the country with electric locomotives of their own make.

Whenever we got a good machine, we unfolded machine multiplying movements everywhere to model after it, and thus developed the nation's machine-building industry. Today we manufacture automobiles, tractors and various kinds of weapons on our own, we make almost everything we need with our own efforts.

By relying on our own efforts in this way, we have laid down solid foundations for an independent national economy and built up the impregnable defence power of the country and have become able to solve fully the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people.

In our country today up-to-date machines made by ourselves are working at the construction sites and tractors made by ourselves ploughing the fields; *Charyokkaengsaeng* (self-reliance) lorries are running in rows along the roads across the nation. Our valiant People's Armymen are safeguarding the defence-line of the country impregnably with the weapons made by our working class. It is true that our people's livelihood is not as well off as that in advanced countries. However, we do not buy rice from abroad but eat plenty of rice produced in our country and lead a decent life, living in the houses built by ourselves, dressed in clothing made of the fabrics produced in our country and using the daily necessaries of our own make.

As a result of the establishment of *Juche* and the self-reliant efforts we have turned our country, once a backward colonial agrarian nation, into such an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural country in a very short span of time. Today our people have become a dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout.

Some say that a small country need not have a comprehensively developed industry and others say that it is better to produce for itself only some of the things which are needed in the country and to buy the rest from foreign countries. Certainly, at a given stage of development of the productive forces you may buy from abroad those things which are not produced or are in slight demand in your country. But the main thing is to set it as a principle to build an independent national industry with your own efforts and the resources of your own country all along. Particularly, you must produce yourselves things which are in great demand at home and also important raw materials and other materials. Only by so doing can you ensure the independence of the national economy.

The idea of *Juche* and the spirit on self-reliance are by no means nationalism. We establish *Juche* and rely on our own efforts in order to build socialism and communism faster and better. Koreans are bound to build socialism and communism in Korea and live in Korea. They could not abandon their country to live in some other country, could they? If we build socialism and communism well in Korea by relying on our own efforts, it means we accomplish our national duty, and at the same time, we are faithful to our international duty, and it will be conducive to the advancement of the world revolution.

By establishing *Juche* and relying on our own efforts we never mean that we reject international solidarity, mutual co-operation and assistance among fraternal countries and

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Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received on August 30 the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America which visited the DPRK.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of Communist Party Of USA

PYONGYANG, Aug. 30 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America now on a visit to our country.

Present there were Comrade John Pittman, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the USA and coeditor of "Daily World" who is heading the delegation; and Comrade Michael Eisenscher, Member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the USA and party organizer of Wisconsin State; and Comrade Mike Davidow, Moscow correspondent of "Daily World," organ of the Communist Party of the USA.

Also present were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Kim Joong Rin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and Comrade Kim Yoon Sun, vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

(Continued from page 1)

solve everything by ourselves. We invariably insist that international solidarity should be further strengthened among the fraternal countries and deem it necessary to co-operate and assist each other.

We were given active support and encouragement of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world in the difficult days of post-war rehabilitation and construction.

We also received no small assistance from the fraternal socialist countries. The successes made in the post-war rehabilitation and construction of our country are associated also with the helping hands of the peoples of the fraternal countries. We are grateful for this and remember this.

We learn advanced things from foreign countries and draw on their good experiences. We also get foreign help when undertaking something we do not know or tackling something new to us and purchase from foreign countries' things we do not have in our country. We have built a thermal power station with the help of Soviet technicians. We are building an oil refinery also with the help of Soviet technicians because oil is not yet produced in our country. Certainly, next time we will build thermal power stations and oil refineries on the strength of our own technicians.

We consider it necessary to work together and assist each other among the fraternal countries and get help from foreign countries, but we do not consider it to be the main thing. Even in the days of post-war rehabilitation and construction we invariably set it forth as the basis to rely on our own efforts and did not attach importance to foreign assistance. It is all the more so today. Foreign assistance has limitations, however sincere it may be, and can only play an auxiliary role in building the national economy. It is impossible to meet our own demands in time and satisfactorily with the assistance of foreign countries.

If too much stress is laid on foreign assistance or attempt is made to rely entirely on others, it will cause people to lose faith in their own strength and neglect their endeavours to tap the inner resources of their own country, blindly pinning hopes on others and imitating them only. Then, it will be impossible to succeed in building a sovereign, independent state in the end. You are a writer, and, in writing, too, you cannot write a good article or improve your writing if you just imitate or copy other's articles. You can write a good article and raise your ability of writing only when you use your own brain in writing.

Our experience shows that it is possible to build an independent national economy with success and bring prosperity and progress to the country only when *Juche* is thoroughly established and self-reliance maintained as the basis.

You speak very highly of the success made in the socialist construction of our country. But the success we have registered is, as yet, no more than an initial one. We are not self-complacent at all with our success already made.

We have a lot of things to do. We have not yet unified our country. The southern half of our country is still under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism. It is the supreme revolutionary task for our nation to chase the U.S. imperialists out of the country and accomplish theunification of the country.

In order to unify the divided country and hasten the nation-wide victory of the revolution we should carry out the socialist construction better in the northern half of the Republic and further strengthen our revolutionary forces in all the political, economic and military fields. Especially, it poses as an important task to consolidate more firmly the foundations of the independent national economy by rapidly developing the nation's industry.

It is true that we have many difficulties and hardships ahead. However, they are not the difficulties in marking time or the hardships in retreating; they are the difficulties and hardships on the way of our advance.

It is the revolutionary mettle of our people not to sink in despair before difficulties or yield to hardships but to make continuous innovations and continuous advance forward to fresh victories. We will, in the future, too, as in the past, continue to thoroughly establish *Juche* in all spheres of social life and display to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thereby courageously surmounting all difficulties and hardships and creditably discharge the national and international duties devolved upon us.

QUESTION : Comrade Premier, in your report at the celebration of the 20th founding anniversary of your Republic you said it is a sad thing that there are differences within the socialist camp, which should be overcome. Do you think that the differences within the socialist camp have further deepened since September 1968?

ANSWER : As we said before and say still now, there are differences between the socialist countries and we are not going to conceal it by any means.

But the differences between the socialist countries must, in no way, be identified with the contradictions between the imperialist powers or with the contradictions of the different state and social systems which exist between the socialist and imperialist countries. In all the socialist countries power is in the hand of the working class and the public ownership of the means of production is established with the result that exploitation and oppression of man by man is liquidated. Between the socialist countries, therefore, there can be no contradictions which reflect the fundamentally different interests between the hostile classes.

The differences between the socialist countries are, in all respects, the differences between the fraternal countries fighting together for the common goal. If there are differences between the socialist countries, they are mainly the differences over the estimation of imperialism and over strategic and taetical questions of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Some overestimate the strength of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and do not wage an active anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, thinking that once the imperialists explode an atom bomb the whole world would perish. We cannot agree to this.

Imperialism should not be underestimated, of course, but it should not be overestimated, either. Imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, is already on the decline.

If the U.S. imperialists are not on the decline, why did they suffer defeat in the Korean War? If the U.S. imperialists are not doomed like the sun setting behind the western hills, why are they getting it in the neck in South Vietnam? This tells that the days of U.S. imperialism are already numbered.

And the imperialists dared not ignite war when the U.A.R. people who had been freed from the yoke of imperialism and were embarking upon the creation of a new life, nationalized the Suez Canal under the leadership of President Nasser. The Algerian people fought valiantly against the French imperialists and won independence and many other African countries have set out in building a new life, emancipated from imperialist yoke. The colonial ruling system of imperialism is collapsing beyond control on the African Continent.

Then, is it quiet in Latin America? By no means. Anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggles are being forcefully unfolded by the peoples and the U.S. imperialists are driven into a corner and hard hit also in Latin America which used to be called a "tranquil backyard" of the United States. The revolutionary Cuban people are gallantly building socialism right in front of the U.S. imperialists. Not long ago, Nixon's "special envoy" was given a souse in the surge of anti-U.S. resistance of the peoples in Latin American countries and was turned away at their doors in the end.

Imperialism is attacked not only from without but also from within and is confronted with an acute crisis. The struggle of the Negroes against racial discrimination and for freedom and democratic rights and an anti-war movement of the masses of the people are going on extensively in the United States, and in France also, the working class and the broad masses of the people rose in a struggle and forced the De Gaulle regime of dictatorship to resign its power.

All these are signs of the decline of imperialism.

As you see, there are differences between the socialist countries over the questions of how to size up imperialism, how to struggle against it and how to support the liberation-movement of the peoples.

The differences between the socialist countries are, as it were, something like a casual family conflict of views. Even brothers in one and the same family quarrel with each other occasionally, and how can there be no differences at all on this or that question between the fraternal countries?

Such is our view on the question concerning the differences between the socialist countries.

Well, the question you are interested in is if such differences between the socialist countries are not aggravated lately, but we never view the matter in that light.

Quarrels may increase or diminish sometimes, since the differences between the socialist countries still remain unsettled. Yet, this does not mean that the differences have deepened, much less can it be considered that the socialist countries are completely split from each other.

If any of the socialist countries had completely gone over to the side of imperialism, that would be a different matter. But, when not a single socialist country has gone over to the side of imperialism since the differences arose, and such a thing is impossible, it cannot be considered that the socialist countries are completely split from each other. The peoples of all the socialist countries struggle to attain the common goal of building free and happy socialist, communist society and the socialist countries are united into an alliance required by the class solidarity of the international working class that have triumphed in the struggle against world imperialism and colonialism. Accordingly, the peoples of the socialist countries will never split with each other.

The socialist countries will eventually overcome the differences and have the same view, and fight on together against imperialism for the victory of socialism and communism.

Any manoeuvre on the part of the imperialists to estrange and split the socialist countries is bound to come to a shameful fiasco.

QUESTION : May I understand that the reason why your Party did not attend the recent International Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties convened in Moscow was precisely based upon your such analysis of the differences within the socialist camp?

ANSWER : In principle, our Party has no objection to an international conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties. It is a necessary and good thing for the fraternal Parties to sit at the same table and discuss together as comrades important questions for the advancement of the international communist movement and working-class movement and lay down common tasks of struggle and achieve unity of action. This sort of conference will conduce to the development of the world revolution and contribute to the cause of unity.

However, to achieve the desired end of the international conference of the fraternal Parties it should be convened with ample preparations after all conditions have been matured. If an international conference is convened under the present conditions, it may further expose the differences between the fraternal Parties to the enemies. Then it will not be favorable to the cause of solidarity, either.

Our Party, proceeding from the desire for solidarity among all the fraternal Parties and from the interests of the Korean revolution and the interests of the international revolutionary movement, refrains from participating in any international conference of the fraternal Parties under the present circumstances that all the conditions are not ripe. This is the consistent stand of our Party.

QUESTION : Comrade Premier, haven't you anything to say to the U.A.R. people through newspapers of "Dar-El-Tahrir" for printing and publishing?

ANSWER : The U. A. R. people under the leadership of President Nasser are valiantly battling against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Israeli aggressors, in defence of national independence and are registering great successes in their struggle to build new society.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the U.A.R. people and extend full support and encouragement to the U.A.R. people in their righteous struggle. Our people regard the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the U.A.R. people as support to their own cause of national unification.

The Korean people are happy to have the U.A.R. people as their comrades-in-arms and will always march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the U.A.R. people in the common struggle against the U.S. and other imperialists.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the U.A.R. people fresh successes in their struggle to force the Israeli aggressors out of the occupied territory and defend the dignity of the Arab peoples and bring about the prosperity of the country.

Concerning Passing Away of President Ho Chi Minh

CC of Vietnam Workers' Party, SC of National Assembly of DRV, Council of Ministers Of DRV and Presidium of CC of Vietnam Fatherland Front Issue Special Official Report

According to the Vietnam News Agency, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam passed away on Sept. 3, 1969, after a very sudden serious heart attack, at the age of 79. Regarding the death of President Ho Chi Minh of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRV, the Council of Ministers of the DRV and the Presidium of the CC of the Vietnam Fatherland Front issued on Sept. 4 a special official report.

It reads in part:

The Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRV, the Council of the Ministers of the DRV and the Presidium of the CC of the Vietnam Fatherland Front feel fathomless grief in informing our entire Party and our entire Vietnamese people that Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the CC of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the DRV, passed away at 9:47 on Sept. 3, 1969, after a sudden, very serious heart attack, at the age of 79.

President Ho Chi Minh was a respected and beloved, great Leader of the Vietnamese working class and the Vietnamese nation and devoted all his life the revolution, the people and the fatherland.

He founded the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the Vietnam Workers' Party, and the National United Front and the Vietnam People's Army, organized the August Revolution and led it to victory and established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

He, in the past, had led our people to a war of resistance against the French colonialists and till today led our war of resistance against the U.S. imperialists in order to liberate the South Vietnam, defend the northern part and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, and also

led us to win a most brilliant victory in the struggle for national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

President Ho Chi Minh was a stout and outstanding fighter of the international communist movement and was a close friend of nations of the world who are now struggling for independence and freedom.

His passing away is a very great loss for our Party and our people.

Expressing our regret and our gratitude to President Ho Chi Minh, the Special Joint Conference of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the DRV and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front have taken the following decisions:

1. To organize a state funeral of President Ho Chi Minh with the most solemn rites of our country;

2. Our entire Party and all our armed forces and people of Vietnam shall mourn President Ho Chi Minh for seven days from Sept. 4 to 10, 1969;

3. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front shall organize a grand ceremony to the memory of President Ho Chi Minh;

4. To appoint a state funeral committee, comprising leaders of the highest ranks of the Party, the State, the Vietnam Fatherland Front and other mass organizations to organize a state funeral of President Ho Chi Minh.

In these days of grief, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front appeal to all parties, armed forces and people to translate grief into revolutionary acts, strengthen cohesion and direct all our will and strength to fighting and defeating the U.S. aggressors, liberating the South of our country and successfully building socialism in the North, thus, materializing the lofty aspiration cherished by President Ho Chi Minh, in other words, the building of a peaceful, unified, democratic, prosperous and powerful Vietnam.

The name and spirit of the great President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our hearts!

His revolutionary cause will be pushed forward without fail and carried through successfully!

Premier KIM IL SUNG, President Choi Yong Kun Send Telegram of Condolence to Party, Gov't Leaders of Vietnam

PYONGYANG, Sept. 4 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Choi Yong Kun sent a telegram of condolence to the Party and Government leaders of Vietnam on the passing away of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The telegram of condolence reads:

Hanoi

Comrade Le Duan
First Secretary of the Central Committee
Vietnam Workers' Party

Comrade Truong Chinh
Chairman of the Standing Committee
National Assembly
Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Comrade Pham Van Dong
Premier of the Government
Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, passed away, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in our own name, express deep sorrow to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh as the great Leader of the Vietnamese working class and people and one of the outstanding figures of the international communist movement devoted his whole life to the revolutionary cause for the independence and freedom of Vietnam and development of the international communist movement.

From the first days he started his revolutionary activities in his early years, he held aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and energetically organized and mobilized the Vietnamese working class and people to the liberation struggle against the colonial rule of the foreign imperialists.

In the midst of the unflinching struggle Comrade Ho Chi Minh founded the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the Vietnam Workers' Party, and led the Vietnam revolution to victory and founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Following the founding of the Republic he led to victory the nation-wide war of resistance of the Vietnamese people for repulsing the continued aggression of the foreign imperialists and devoted all his wisdom and energies to the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and for bringing earlier the reunification of the fatherland.

When the U.S. imperialists launched a barbarous war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, Comrade Ho Chi Minh roused the entire Vietnamese people as one to a sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation and, through his seasoned and wise leadership, repeatedly inflicted heavy defeats, military and political, upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and drove the enemy into an inextricable quagmire.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh, as a veteran revolutionary fighter, remained true to proletarian internationalism and made a great contribution to the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and the strengthening and development of the international communist movement.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh did all he could to strengthen and develop the militant friendship and solidarity between the Parties and Governments and peoples of Korea and Vietnam in the common struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and became an intimate friend of the Korean people.

For his brilliant exploits Comrade Ho Chi Minh enjoyed the deep trust and respect of the Vietnamese people, the Korean people and the progressive peoples of the whole world.

The passing away of Comrade Ho Chi Minh is a great loss not only for the Vietnamese people but for the peoples of the socialist countries and revolutionary peoples of the whole world.

Though Comrade Ho Chi Minh passed away, the immortal exploits he had performed in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the Vietnamese people and for the victory of the cause of Marxism-Leninism and for world peace and his lofty revolutionary spirit and noble virtues will live forever in the hearts of the Vietnamese people and our people.

Kim Il Sung
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea
Premier of the Cabinet
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Choi Yong Kun
President of the Presidium
Supreme People's Assembly
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

September 4, 1969
Pyongyang

Political Committee of CC, WPK And DPRK Cabinet Adopt Decision on Passing Away Of President Ho Chi Minh

PYONGYANG, Sept. 4 (KCNA) — The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the following decision on September 4 on the passing away of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam:

Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, passed away on September 3, 1969.

The passing away of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the great Leader of the working class and people of Vietnam, an intimate friend of the Korean people and one of the outstanding figures of the international communist movement and working-class movement, is a great loss not only for the Vietnamese people but for the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Upon hearing this obituary, the Korean people are in deep sorrow.

1, The Political Committee of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to send a Party and Government delegation to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to express deep condolence over the passing away of Comrade Ho Chi Minh.

The delegation consists of:

Head of the delegation, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the CC of the WPK and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Deputy Head of the delegation, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Member of the delegation, Comrade Chun Chang Chul, Member of the CC of the WPK and Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Member of the delegation, Comrade Hong Jai Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the DRV.

2, September 10, 1969, the day of funeral service, will be set as a day of nation-wide mourning.

3, That day flags will fly at half-mast in all organs, factories, enterprises, schools, residential quarters and rural villages of the DPRK.

4, All songs and dances will be prohibited throughout the country from 17 hours to 22 hours on September 10.

5, Broadcasting of mourning will be aired for one hour during the funeral service.

Chairman Han Duk Su of CHONGRYUN CSC Cables Condolence

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), sent a telegram of condolence on Sept. 4 to the funeral committee for the late Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In his telegram Chairman Han Duk Su sent in the name of CHONGRYUN and the entire 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, sincere condolence to the fraternal Vietnamese people on the passing away of Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

21 Years of DPRK Shining with Guidance of Great Leader

EDITORIAL

We, together with the people of the homeland, greet with boundless joy and deep emotion the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of the 40 million Korean people.

On the occasion of this auspicious national holiday the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan looking back upon the victorious and glorious road traversed by the Republic, extend their ardent congratulations to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who built the Republic and brought them today's national prosperity and development.

Our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was founded on the basis of the unanimous will of the entire Korean people on Sept. 9, 1948 under the personal leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation to attain the freedom and independence of the fatherland, was a shining victory which our people, upholding the wise policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and rallied closely around it, won in their elated struggle to build a rich and strong sovereign independent state, and a great event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people advancing towards the bright future of socialism and communism."

Thanks to the foundation of the Republic by the Leader, the Korean people who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered manifold oppression and humiliation now have their own sovereignty and fatherland and enjoy a new happy and prosperous life as proud citizens of an independent country.

The DPRK is a great revolutionary gain of the heroic Korean people, who inherit the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the wise guidance of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Raising higher the flames of fatherland restoration on the peaks of Mt. Baikdoo and organizing and waging in person the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the dark period of the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, led the general national liberation struggles of the Korean people to a shining victory and built up historic roots for the DPRK through the struggles.

He has converted the northern half of the Republic into a reliable material force for the unification of the fatherland in a short span of time by setting forth a correct line on founding a revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country, founding the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power and by carrying out successfully the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution even in a complicated situation caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea after the August 15 Liberation.

The DPRK which was founded on the basis of the great socio-economic changes in the northern half, has attained a tremendous success in all domains of policy, economy, culture and military affairs from the first days of its foundation during the past 21 years, under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

By defeating the U.S. imperialists and sending them downhill through his outstanding guidance and great strategy and tactics, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, made the Korean people demonstrate the immense vitality of the Republic and the people's democratic system.

After the war, he rehabilitated the country reduced to ashes by the war in a brief time by mobilizing the entire people. Thus, he has made the Korean people achieve numerous miracles, surprising the world's people and led them along the shortest victorious road to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our country has now been converted into a powerful socialist state which has an advanced socialist system and firm bases of an independent national economy, a strong all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

The entire people of the fatherland have firmly armed themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and are rallied rock-firm around the Leader with one ideology and one will. They are constantly effecting a revolutionary upsurge in economic construction and defence buildup in parallel by carrying out the line and policy indicated by the Leader.

Our country's industry has made headway at an unprecedented tempo. Already in 1967 the industrial output increased 22 times as compared with 1948, and its output guaranteed a high growth to 15 per cent in 1968, when all the people overcame all sorts of difficulties and disadvantageous conditions.

Today our country is fully meeting domestic demand by producing various kinds of products of the heavy industry with our own technique and with our materials and resources on hand, and is exporting large quantities of machinery equipment.

The large-scale socialist agricultural economy in our country is also making it possible for our farmers to harvest a bumper crop, and our agriculture is developing at a remarkable speed along the brilliant road indicated by the great Leader in his **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."**

A nine-year universal compulsory technical education system was enforced in 1967 on the first time in the East and cultural achievements which the peoples of the world acclaim them as "golden arts" and "the world's first-rate sports" are blooming and developing at a high speed in our country.

The material and cultural life of the people is developing day by day under the warm care of the Leader, and all the working people are enjoying free education, free medical care, paid-holidays and recreation, social security and other benefits.

Indeed, never in the long five thousand-year history of our nation has there been a time when our people prospered so much and enjoyed such a happy and proud life filled with hopes as they do today.

The peoples of the world are expressing great admiration for the brilliant development of our country and praising our country as "Chullima Korea," "the country of *Juche*" and "a model socialist country."

The shining achievements scored in all domains by the Korean people during the past 21 years since the founding of the DPRK are the embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and fruition of his outstanding leadership.

The Korean citizens here, who suffered from all sorts of national discrimination and humiliation in the dark days as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism in the past, are now rallied around CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and are living happily, upholding the teachings of the Leader, and with pride and dignity as overseas citizens of the socialist fatherland.

However, the South Korean people are deprived of the right to existence and even of the fundamental freedoms under the colonial fascist and terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and are suffering from stavation and poverty and exploitation and suppression in ebony gloom and in a living-hell on earth in this 20th century.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country.

Today, the South Korean people are rising up more vigorously in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle along the road of the South Korean revolution and national unification made clear by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges trembling with fear before the flames of the vigorous struggle of the South Korean people, are recklessly perpetrating aggressive manoeuvrings against the northern half of the DPRK.

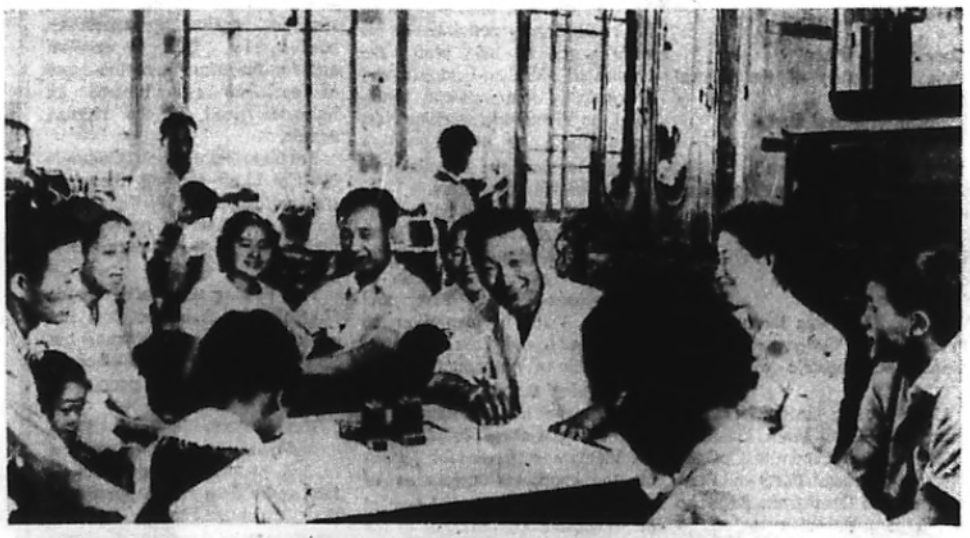
However, today our country is stronger than ever before, politically, economically and militarily, and has been converted into an iron-wall fortress so that it can defeat any enemy.

Ever-victorious are the Korean people under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is shown to give on-the-spot guidance to the Chullima Factory where Kim Jong Sung works.

In the first days of the Liberation, he set forth a correct line for solidly laying an independent foundation of the machine-building industry and clearly indicated the direction and ways for its development at each stage of the development of the revolution and always showed deep concern for this domain.

The Korean people have now firmly laid a modern engineering industrial base with large numbers of specialized machine-building plants, which mass-produce farm machines, rolling stock, ships and many other big and precision machines and have a large detachment of Red machine builders who successfully carry out whatever difficult and vast task when requested by the Party and the Leader.



All the people of the northern half of the DPRK, as masters of the country, are enjoying a happy life without any worry about food, clothing and housing under the developing and prospering socialist system led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

They are actively participating in labour, giving full play to their creative wisdom for their own happiness and for the fatherland and the people, for society and collective, under the communist motto "One for all, all for one."

Photo: Family of Song Doo Jin who were repatriated to their fatherland from Japan and received from the State an apartment house, are talking about the deep care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who has brought them today's happy life.

Victory and Glory under Wise Marshal KIM IL SUNG

Thanks to the correct guidance and encouragement of the Leader, the Korean working class, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of the self-reliance, produced various kinds of heavy machines and equipment urgently needed for applying decisive spurs to socialist construction.

Shown are the machine builders of the factory where Kim Pyung Sik works, who are effecting a continuous innovation in the production of large-sized machine equipment.

With the implementation of the basic line of the economic construction of the Party, a big stride has also been made in the field of light industry.

Shown are workers of a textile factory who are intensifying the technical innovation movement to bring about a radical progress in the production of fabrics.

↑In the spirit of wiping out the U.S. imperialists at one stroke, combatants of the Korean People's Army are increasing their combat power to make each of them a match for a hundred.

The workers, farmers and all other people of the country are firmly preparing themselves so that they may unfold an intensive labour struggle in socialist construction while defending the fatherland, with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, and in case of emergency, not only carry on production but conduct combat actions with credit.

←According to the Party's policy of the chemicalization of agriculture, the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to the fields has increased sharply.

Solid material and technical foundations have been laid in the rural areas for gathering bumper crops every year.

↓A view of Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution and the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

For Smashing Long-Term "Office" Scheme of U.S. Imperialism and Pak Jung Hi Clique

The South Korean university students continued their vigorous struggle for frustrating the long-term "office" scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique instigated by the U.S. imperialists.

More than 300 students of the Liberal Arts and Sciences College under Seoul University who again rose in a struggle with the opening of the school term, held a denunciation rally putting up placards calling upon the entire students and people to unite under the banner of democracy against fascism, according to a news agency report from Seoul.

At the denunciation rally, they adopted a "declaration on the current situation" and an appeal to the entire university professors of South Korea. In the "declaration on the current situation" they manifested their undaunted fighting resolution, stating that "the students are not afraid of anything in the struggle for winning freedom."

Then, they stormed out of the campus gate and started a street demonstration in columns.

The students of the Law College under Seoul University who had raised the first torch of the struggle for frustrating the long-term "office" scheme of the pak Jung Hi clique again turned out in the massive struggle on Sep. 1.

Meanwhile, the students of the Commercial College under Seoul University turned out in a massive demonstration.

In the denunciation rally held under the sponsorship of the "Struggle Committee of the Seoul Commercial College of the Students' Federation against Dictatorship," a struggle-organization embracing the students throughout South Korea for smashing the criminal move of "constitutional amendment for third-term election" of the puppet clique, the students sharply denounced the frantic intrigues of the scoundrels to extend their military fascist dictatorship at any cost by further intensifying repressive rampage against the South Korean people.

Over 300 students of Ryungnam University in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, held a denunciation rally on Sep. 1 vehemently denouncing with surging indignation the wicked intrigues of the traitors to stay in "office" for a long term, loudly shouting the slogans.

After the rally the students formed contigents, turned out of the campus gate and staged a demonstration.

On Sep. 2, over 300 students of the Engineering College under Seoul University turned out to the streets, braving the enemy's fascist suppression, and staged a demonstration, shouting slogans denouncing the long-term "office" scheme.

The students of the Liberal Arts and Sciences College, Law College and Commercial College under Seoul University waged an all-night sit-in struggle, following the daytime struggle, on Sep. 1. On Sep. 2, they again waged a demonstration struggle, carrying placards reading "We Oppose Constitutional Amendment for Third-Term Election."

That day over 200 students of "Hankook Foreign Languages College" staged a sit-down struggle loudly shouting slogans denouncing the long term "office" scheme and fascist clique and then went over to a fierce demonstration struggle.

The leading members of the General Students' Council of Yunse University in Seoul held a meeting on Sep. 2, trenchantly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for fabricating the "national referendum bill" in an imposturous way at the puppet national assembly on Aug. 30 as part of their criminal moves to "amend the constitution for third-term election" and appealed to all the "politicians" of South Korea to oppose the long-term "office" scheme of the puppet clique.

Over 300 students of the Teachers Training Department Attached to Seoul University also waged a demonstration struggle on Sep. 2, shouting slogans calling for smashing the "constitutional amendment for third-term election" scheme.

"People, Rise Up! Rally under Banner of Anti-Fascism!"

Over 2,500 students of Yunse University on Sep. 3 held a denunciation rally, after which they surged out of the campus gate and marched through the streets under the streamer of the powerful slogan: "People, Rise Up! Rally under the Banner of Anti-Fascism!"

On the same day, students of the Institute of Technology under Seoul University and the Liberal Arts School attached to the university, over 300 in all, turned out on to the street and started a demonstration in the teeth of fascist repression by the enemy, with the unshakable determination to destroy the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

Students of the Law College under the university continued a sit-down strike for three days running against the long-term "office" scheme.

Upwards of 400 students of Korea University who had been holding a massive demonstration every day since Aug. 25, held a rally on the third denouncing the sinister "constitutional amendment for third-term election" scheme of the Pak Jung Hi military gang who are working overtime to gratify their foul ambition of long-term "office" with the zealous patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

Then they began a street demonstration, shouting: "To Hell with Constitutional Amendment for Third-Term Election!"

The flame of the righteous struggle of the South Korean students under the banner of democracy against fascism is expanding to all areas.

Students of Taejon College in Taejon, South Choongchung Province, and Kyemyung College in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, on Sep. 3 joined in the patriotic struggle for smashing the long-term "office" scheme of the puppet clique and achieving democracy in social and political life.

More than 500 students of the Technical College under Seoul University held on Sep. 4 a denunciation rally flaying the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's foul scheme of "constitutional amendment for third-term election." Following this, they started a street demonstration shouting slogans denouncing the crimes of the clique, carrying a streamer reading "We Determinedly Oppose the Constitutional Amendment for Third-Term Election."

Meanwhile, students of the Law College under the university were waging a hunger strike for four days running against the long-term "office" scheme.

Wearing headbands with the inscription "anti-dictatorship," they burnt in effigy the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

On Sep. 4 over 500 students of Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul held a denunciation rally, after hanging out over the campus streamers reading "We Determinedly Oppose the Constitutional Amendment for Third-Term Election," "Let Us Win People's Rights" and so on, scathingly denouncing the brazen manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for gratifying their foul ambition of long-term "office" under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

294th MAC Meet Held

DPRK Side Protests U.S. Imperialists Against New War Provocation

KAESONG, Sep. 4 (KCNA) — The 294th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today in Panmunjom.

At the meeting our side sternly protested to the U.S. imperialist aggressors for maliciously perpetrating new war provocation manoeuvres, defying the repeated warnings of our side, and called the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement made by Major General Li Choon Sun, senior member of our side, at the meeting, from zero one hour to zero two hour on Sep. 3 the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the hostile act of firing more than 2,200 bullets toward the area of our side from various automatic weapons including light machineguns at the Oipo-ongdong post south of military demarcation marker 0561.

Earlier from Aug. 29 to Sep. 2, the U.S. imperialist aggressors also perpetrated the hostile act of firing hundreds of bullets into the areas of our side and the area of the Military Demarcation Line from various automatic weapons illegally introduced into the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also committed the criminal act of illegally bringing an armoured car again into the DMZ in wanton violation of the armistice agreement.

All the facts vividly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are persistently trying to further aggravate tension in the DMZ as part of their manoeuvrings for the provocation of a new war and to kindle the flame of war.

According to the statement made by Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun, the U.S. imperialist aggressors on Aug. 29 brought into South Korea six "F-4 D" Phantom fighter-bombers from the United States and handed them over to the South Korean puppet army and Sep. 1 again introduced into South Korea a number of "F-4 D" Phantom fighter-bombers from the United States and handed them over to the South Korean puppet army.

Earlier, on Aug. 25, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought into South Korea three "UH-1H" helicopters and transferred them to the South Korean puppet army.

The U.S. imperialist war bosses recently summoned to the United States the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful stooges, and, at repeated military confabs, promised continuous "aid" to the South Korean puppet army and are scheming to ship into South Korea a greater quantity of weapons and combat equipment.

Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun sharply pointed out that all the facts revealed the wild design of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to introduce continually into South Korea new-type weapons and combat equipment to pursue their policies of aggression and war in Korea and intensify the military provocations against our side, while trying to provoke a war any time and invade the northern half of the DPRK, leading the situation to the ignition of a war.

He strongly demanded the enemy side take out of South Korea all the lethal weapons and combat equipment illegally introduced there with the sinister intention to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea and report the result to the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

S. Koreans Cut Away Enemy's "Guard Telephone Line"

Patriotic inhabitants in Ryesan area, South Choongchung Province, waged positive struggle of cutting away the "guard telephone line" of the enemy some time ago, according to a report from South Korea.

Burning with indignation at the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings, which is becoming more wanton with each passing day, they cut away in a twinkling over 1,200 metres of the enemy's "guard telephone line," driving the enemy bent on fascist suppression into disorder.

The enemy raised a hue and cry in utter confusion, unable to link the "guard telephone line" till next noon.

S. Korean Youth Refuse "Homeland Reserve Defence Forces"

South Korean youth and middle-aged men forcibly drafted into the "homeland reserve defence forces," a tool of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, for aggression and repression, and forced to commit treachery and crime, are resolutely opposing this.

More than 40 youths dragged into the "homeland reserve defence forces" in Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, sent a letter of protest to the puppet fascist gang some time ago, determinedly refusing the "sentry duty" imposed upon them by the scoundrels.

In the letter of protest sent in joint name they denounced the criminal acts of the scoundrels who are driving them out day and night in war exercises and "sentry duty."

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